

- Sepedonium roseum*, Fr. Overrunning all the plants of *Ag. rubescens*, Stapleton Wood, July 1839. Sporidia much resembling those of the pedicellate Uredines.
- Puccinia tumida*. On *Bunium flexuosum*, Brandon Hill, May 1838.
- P. Circae*, Pers. On *C. Lutetiana*, Leigh Wood, September, 1839. The handsomest species with which I am acquainted.
- P. Ulmaria*, Dec. On *Spiraea Ulmaria*, Stockwood. Associated with *Uredo Potentillarum*.
- Ocidium Primulae*, Dec. On primrose, Nightingale Valley. Sporidia yellow orange.
- O. Ari*, Berk. On *A. maculatum*, Leigh Wood, May.
- O. leucospermum*, Dec. On *Anemone nemorosa*, Redland, May.
- Uredo Scillarum*, Grev. The sporidia grow from a thickened kind of sabciculum, which is very apparent in the dried specimens. Leigh Wood, May.
- U. Primulae*, Dec. On *P. vulgaris*, Nightingale Valley. Sori sometimes in rings.
- U. crustacea*, Berk. On *Campanula rotundifolia*, Wick Rocks, Gloucestershire, August.
- U. Petroselini*. On *Smyrnum Olusatrum*, St. Vincent's Rocks.
- U. pompholygodes*, Berk. Fung. Exsiccat. On *Anemone nemorosa*, Redland.
- U. Umbellatarum*, Johnst. On *Conium maculatum* and *Athusa Cynapium*.
- U. Hypericorum*, Dec. On *Hyp. Androsæmum*, Leigh Wood, June.
- U. confluens*, Dec. On *Mercurialis perennis*, Clifton. Sporidia dull yellow.
- U. Lini*. On *L. catharticum*. Common.

HENRY OXLEY STEPHENS.

North Street, Bristol, Sept. 21, 1839.

---

XXVIII.—On the *Arctium Lappa* and *Bardana* of Sir J. E. Smith. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

IT must have appeared a remarkable circumstance to most practical botanists that the plants described by Sir J. E. Smith under the names of *Arctium Lappa* and *A. Bardana*, should be considered as truly distinct species by many authors of celebrity, and that others whose opinions were deserving of equal attention should as decidedly declare them to be only varieties of one plant: indeed some botanists have gone so

- Sepedonium roseum*, Fr. Overrunning all the plants of *Ag. rubescens*, Stapleton Wood, July 1839. Sporidia much resembling those of the pedicellate Uredines.
- Puccinia tumida*. On *Bunium flexuosum*, Brandon Hill, May 1838.
- P. Circae*, Pers. On *C. Lutetiana*, Leigh Wood, September, 1839. The handsomest species with which I am acquainted.
- P. Ulmaria*, Dec. On *Spiraea Ulmaria*, Stockwood. Associated with *Uredo Potentillarum*.
- Ocidium Primulae*, Dec. On primrose, Nightingale Valley. Sporidia yellow orange.
- O. Ari*, Berk. On *A. maculatum*, Leigh Wood, May.
- O. leucospermum*, Dec. On *Anemone nemorosa*, Redland, May.
- Uredo Scillarum*, Grev. The sporidia grow from a thickened kind of sabciculum, which is very apparent in the dried specimens. Leigh Wood, May.
- U. Primulae*, Dec. On *P. vulgaris*, Nightingale Valley. Sori sometimes in rings.
- U. crustacea*, Berk. On *Campanula rotundifolia*, Wick Rocks, Gloucestershire, August.
- U. Petroselini*. On *Smyrnum Olusatrum*, St. Vincent's Rocks.
- U. pompholygodes*, Berk. Fung. Exsiccat. On *Anemone nemorosa*, Redland.
- U. Umbellatarum*, Johnst. On *Conium maculatum* and *Athusa Cynapium*.
- U. Hypericorum*, Dec. On *Hyp. Androsæmum*, Leigh Wood, June.
- U. confluens*, Dec. On *Mercurialis perennis*, Clifton. Sporidia dull yellow.
- U. Lini*. On *L. catharticum*. Common.

HENRY OXLEY STEPHENS.

North Street, Bristol, Sept. 21, 1839.

---

XXVIII.—On the *Arctium Lappa* and *Bardana* of Sir J. E. Smith. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

IT must have appeared a remarkable circumstance to most practical botanists that the plants described by Sir J. E. Smith under the names of *Arctium Lappa* and *A. Bardana*, should be considered as truly distinct species by many authors of celebrity, and that others whose opinions were deserving of equal attention should as decidedly declare them to be only varieties of one plant: indeed some botanists have gone so

- Sepedonium roseum*, Fr. Overrunning all the plants of *Ag. rubescens*, Stapleton Wood, July 1839. Sporidia much resembling those of the pedicellate Uredines.
- Puccinia tumida*. On *Bunium flexuosum*, Brandon Hill, May 1838.
- P. Circae*, Pers. On *C. Lutetiana*, Leigh Wood, September, 1839. The handsomest species with which I am acquainted.
- P. Ulmaria*, Dec. On *Spiraea Ulmaria*, Stockwood. Associated with *Uredo Potentillarum*.
- Ocidium Primulae*, Dec. On primrose, Nightingale Valley. Sporidia yellow orange.
- O. Ari*, Berk. On *A. maculatum*, Leigh Wood, May.
- O. leucospermum*, Dec. On *Anemone nemorosa*, Redland, May.
- Uredo Scillarum*, Grev. The sporidia grow from a thickened kind of sabciculum, which is very apparent in the dried specimens. Leigh Wood, May.
- U. Primulae*, Dec. On *P. vulgaris*, Nightingale Valley. Sori sometimes in rings.
- U. crustacea*, Berk. On *Campanula rotundifolia*, Wick Rocks, Gloucestershire, August.
- U. Petroselini*. On *Smyrniium Olusatrum*, St. Vincent's Rocks.
- U. pompholygodes*, Berk. Fung. Exsiccat. On *Anemone nemorosa*, Redland.
- U. Umbellatarum*, Johnst. On *Conium maculatum* and *Athusa Cynapium*.
- U. Hypericorum*, Dec. On *Hyp. Androsæmum*, Leigh Wood, June.
- U. confluens*, Dec. On *Mercurialis perennis*, Clifton. Sporidia dull yellow.
- U. Lini*. On *L. catharticum*. Common.

HENRY OXLEY STEPHENS.

North Street, Bristol, Sept. 21, 1839.

---

XXVIII.—On the *Arctium Lappa* and *Bardana* of Sir J. E. Smith. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

IT must have appeared a remarkable circumstance to most practical botanists that the plants described by Sir J. E. Smith under the names of *Arctium Lappa* and *A. Bardana*, should be considered as truly distinct species by many authors of celebrity, and that others whose opinions were deserving of equal attention should as decidedly declare them to be only varieties of one plant: indeed some botanists have gone so

- Sepedonium roseum*, Fr. Overrunning all the plants of *Ag. rubescens*, Stapleton Wood, July 1839. Sporidia much resembling those of the pedicellate Uredines.
- Puccinia tumida*. On *Bunium flexuosum*, Brandon Hill, May 1838.
- P. Circae*, Pers. On *C. Lutetiana*, Leigh Wood, September, 1839. The handsomest species with which I am acquainted.
- P. Ulmaria*, Dec. On *Spiraea Ulmaria*, Stockwood. Associated with *Uredo Potentillarum*.
- Ocidium Primulae*, Dec. On primrose, Nightingale Valley. Sporidia yellow orange.
- O. Ari*, Berk. On *A. maculatum*, Leigh Wood, May.
- O. leucospermum*, Dec. On *Anemone nemorosa*, Redland, May.
- Uredo Scillarum*, Grev. The sporidia grow from a thickened kind of sabiculum, which is very apparent in the dried specimens. Leigh Wood, May.
- U. Primulae*, Dec. On *P. vulgaris*, Nightingale Valley. Sori sometimes in rings.
- U. crustacea*, Berk. On *Campanula rotundifolia*, Wick Rocks, Gloucestershire, August.
- U. Petroselini*. On *Smyrniolum Olusatrum*, St. Vincent's Rocks.
- U. pompholygodes*, Berk. Fung. Exsiccat. On *Anemone nemorosa*, Redland.
- U. Umbellatarum*, Johnst. On *Conium maculatum* and *Athusa Cynapium*.
- U. Hypericorum*, Dec. On *Hyp. Androsæmum*, Leigh Wood, June.
- U. confluens*, Dec. On *Mercurialis perennis*, Clifton. Sporidia dull yellow.
- U. Lini*. On *L. catharticum*. Common.

HENRY OXLEY STEPHENS.

North Street, Bristol, Sept. 21, 1839.

---

XXVIII.—On the *Arctium Lappa* and *Bardana* of Sir J. E. Smith. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

IT must have appeared a remarkable circumstance to most practical botanists that the plants described by Sir J. E. Smith under the names of *Arctium Lappa* and *A. Bardana*, should be considered as truly distinct species by many authors of celebrity, and that others whose opinions were deserving of equal attention should as decidedly declare them to be only varieties of one plant: indeed some botanists have gone so

far as to say that they are not even distinguishable as varieties. It appears to me that part of this difference of opinion may be referred to the unsatisfactory manner in which they have been figured in English Botany, neither of the plates numbered respectively 1228 and 2478, representing either of the plants in the state in which I find them in nature. Tab. 1228, which is named *A. Lappa*, has the habit, protruded flowers and small heads of *A. Bardana*, but it wants the woolly involucre, and has the leaves too much waved at their margins for that plant. Tab. 2478, denominated *A. Bardana*, has the habit and large green heads of *A. Lappa*, but its involucre is clothed with wool, its flowers are protruded, and its leaves want the wavy margin and numerous prickles of that species. From this confusion of characters I cannot avoid suspecting that some mistake has occurred, and am not surprised that any botanist, on a cursory view of the figures in comparison with specimens, should have believed the plants to be very variable. I had myself come to that conclusion, and should not probably soon have detected my mistake, had not an eminent practical botanist informed me that he had always been accustomed to distinguish two Burdocks in the earlier years of his life (before the publication of those figures), but that latterly he had failed in determining them by their technical characters. I am now become convinced that two plants of different habit, and possessing distinctive characters, which are very permanent, exist in England, and propose describing them as follows :

1. *Arctium Lappa*, Linn. Capitulis subcorymbosis, involucri glabriusculi squamis interioribus concoloribus lineari-lanceolatis in mucronulum sensim attenuatis margine scariosis flosculos superantibus.

*A. Lappa*, Linn. *Sp. Pl.* ii. 1143. *Sm. Eng. Fl.* iii. 380.

*A. majus*, *Schkuhr.* iii. 49. *Wim. et Grab. Fl. Silec.* iii. 105. *Le-deb. Fl. Alt.* iv. 37.

*Lappa major*, *Gaertn.* ii. 379, t. 162. *DC. Prod.* vi. 660. *Koch. Syn.* 404. *Peterm. Fl. Lips.* 600.

*L. officinalis*, " *All.*" *Spenn. Fl. Trib.* 491.

In this plant the involucre is longer than the florets, the scales are all yellowish-green, rigid, subulate and hooked, with the exception of a very few of the innermost ones, which are linear-lanceolate, contracting gradually into a slightly curved

far as to say that they are not even distinguishable as varieties. It appears to me that part of this difference of opinion may be referred to the unsatisfactory manner in which they have been figured in English Botany, neither of the plates numbered respectively 1228 and 2478, representing either of the plants in the state in which I find them in nature. Tab. 1228, which is named *A. Lappa*, has the habit, protruded flowers and small heads of *A. Bardana*, but it wants the woolly involucre, and has the leaves too much waved at their margins for that plant. Tab. 2478, denominated *A. Bardana*, has the habit and large green heads of *A. Lappa*, but its involucre is clothed with wool, its flowers are protruded, and its leaves want the wavy margin and numerous prickles of that species. From this confusion of characters I cannot avoid suspecting that some mistake has occurred, and am not surprised that any botanist, on a cursory view of the figures in comparison with specimens, should have believed the plants to be very variable. I had myself come to that conclusion, and should not probably soon have detected my mistake, had not an eminent practical botanist informed me that he had always been accustomed to distinguish two Burdocks in the earlier years of his life (before the publication of those figures), but that latterly he had failed in determining them by their technical characters. I am now become convinced that two plants of different habit, and possessing distinctive characters, which are very permanent, exist in England, and propose describing them as follows :

1. *Arctium Lappa*, Linn. Capitulis subcorymbosis, involucri glabriusculi squamis interioribus concoloribus lineari-lanceolatis in mucronulum sensim attenuatis margine scariosis flosculos superantibus.

*A. Lappa*, Linn. *Sp. Pl.* ii. 1143. *Sm. Eng. Fl.* iii. 380.

*A. majus*, Schkuhr. iii. 49. *Wim. et Grab. Fl. Silec.* iii. 105. *Ledeb. Fl. Alt.* iv. 37.

*Lappa major*, Gaertn. ii. 379, t. 162. *DC. Prod.* vi. 660. *Koch. Syn.* 404. *Peterm. Fl. Lips.* 600.

*L. officinalis*, "All." Spenn. *Fl. Trib.* 491.

In this plant the involucre is longer than the florets, the scales are all yellowish-green, rigid, subulate and hooked, with the exception of a very few of the innermost ones, which are linear-lanceolate, contracting gradually into a slightly curved

far as to say that they are not even distinguishable as varieties. It appears to me that part of this difference of opinion may be referred to the unsatisfactory manner in which they have been figured in English Botany, neither of the plates numbered respectively 1228 and 2478, representing either of the plants in the state in which I find them in nature. Tab. 1228, which is named *A. Lappa*, has the habit, protruded flowers and small heads of *A. Bardana*, but it wants the woolly involucrem, and has the leaves too much waved at their margins for that plant. Tab. 2478, denominated *A. Bardana*, has the habit and large green heads of *A. Lappa*, but its involucrem is clothed with wool, its flowers are protruded, and its leaves want the wavy margin and numerous prickles of that species. From this confusion of characters I cannot avoid suspecting that some mistake has occurred, and am not surprised that any botanist, on a cursory view of the figures in comparison with specimens, should have believed the plants to be very variable. I had myself come to that conclusion, and should not probably soon have detected my mistake, had not an eminent practical botanist informed me that he had always been accustomed to distinguish two Burdocks in the earlier years of his life (before the publication of those figures), but that latterly he had failed in determining them by their technical characters. I am now become convinced that two plants of different habit, and possessing distinctive characters, which are very permanent, exist in England, and propose describing them as follows :

1. *Arctium Lappa*, Linn. Capitulis subcorymbosis, involucri glabriusculi squamis interioribus concoloribus lineari-lanceolatis in mucronulum sensim attenuatis margine scariosis flosculos superantibus.

*A. Lappa*, Linn. *Sp. Pl.* ii. 1143. *Sm. Eng. Fl.* iii. 380.

*A. majus*, *Schkuhr.* iii. 49. *Wim. et Grab. Fl. Silec.* iii. 105. *Le-deb. Fl. Alt.* iv. 37.

*Lappa major*, *Gaertn.* ii. 379, t. 162. *DC. Prod.* vi. 660. *Koch. Syn.* 404. *Peterm. Fl. Lips.* 600.

*L. officinalis*, " *All.*" *Spenn. Fl. V'rib.* 491.

In this plant the involucrem is longer than the florets, the scales are all yellowish-green, rigid, subulate and hooked, with the exception of a very few of the innermost ones, which are linear-lanceolate, contracting gradually into a slightly curved

far as to say that they are not even distinguishable as varieties. It appears to me that part of this difference of opinion may be referred to the unsatisfactory manner in which they have been figured in English Botany, neither of the plates numbered respectively 1228 and 2478, representing either of the plants in the state in which I find them in nature. Tab. 1228, which is named *A. Lappa*, has the habit, protruded flowers and small heads of *A. Bardana*, but it wants the woolly involucreum, and has the leaves too much waved at their margins for that plant. Tab. 2478, denominated *A. Bardana*, has the habit and large green heads of *A. Lappa*, but its involucreum is clothed with wool, its flowers are protruded, and its leaves want the wavy margin and numerous prickles of that species. From this confusion of characters I cannot avoid suspecting that some mistake has occurred, and am not surprised that any botanist, on a cursory view of the figures in comparison with specimens, should have believed the plants to be very variable. I had myself come to that conclusion, and should not probably soon have detected my mistake, had not an eminent practical botanist informed me that he had always been accustomed to distinguish two Burdocks in the earlier years of his life (before the publication of those figures), but that latterly he had failed in determining them by their technical characters. I am now become convinced that two plants of different habit, and possessing distinctive characters, which are very permanent, exist in England, and propose describing them as follows :

1. *Arctium Lappa*, Linn. Capitulis subcorymbosis, involucri glabriusculi squamis interioribus concoloribus lineari-lanceolatis in mucronulum sensim attenuatis margine scariosis flosculos superantibus.

*A. Lappa*, Linn. *Sp. Pl.* ii. 1143. *Sm. Eng. Fl.* iii. 380.

*A. majus*, *Schkuhr.* iii. 49. *Wim. et Grab. Fl. Silec.* iii. 105. *Le-deb. Fl. Alt.* iv. 37.

*Lappa major*, *Gaertn.* ii. 379, t. 162. *DC. Prod.* vi. 660. *Koch. Syn.* 404. *Peterm. Fl. Lips.* 600.

*L. officinalis*, " *All.*" *Spenn. Fl. Vrib.* 491.

In this plant the involucreum is longer than the florets, the scales are all yellowish-green, rigid, subulate and hooked, with the exception of a very few of the innermost ones, which are linear-lanceolate, contracting gradually into a slightly curved



rigid point; all of them in their lower part and some of the innermost throughout their whole length, are furnished with a very narrow scarious white minutely ciliated not serrulated margin. The leaves are cordate, their margins nearly flat, and fringed with numerous rigid prickles formed by the excurrent points of the nerves.

The most apparent characters of this plant are its large size, large corymbose heads, and glabrous pale green involucreum.

2. *A. Bardana*, Willd. Capitulis racemosis involucri arachnoideolanati squamis interioribus coloratis lineari-lanceolatis abrupte mucronatis flosculis brevioribus.

*Arctium Bardana*, Willd. *Sp. Pl.* iii. 1632. *Sm. Engl. Fl.* iii. 381.

*A. tomentosum*, Schk. iii. 49. *Fl. Sil.* iii. 104. *Fl. Alt.* iv. 37.

*Lappa tomentosa*, Lam., *Dict.* i. 377. *DC. Prod.* vi. 660. *Koch*, 405. *Spenn. Fl. Friburg.* 490. *Peterm. Fl. Lips.* 601.

Here the involucreum is shorter than the florets, the scales are often nearly all purple-coloured, and although most of them are rigid, subulate, and hooked, yet the inner ones, which are linear-lanceolate and contract rather suddenly into an almost straight rigid point, are more numerous in proportion than they are in *A. Lappa*. Here the outer scales are fringed as in the former plant, but the inner ones, which are always coloured purple, are minutely serrulated throughout. The leaves are much smaller, less wavy at their margins, and fewer of the nerves appear to be excurrent, although I have seen them quite as numerous as in *A. Lappa*.

This species is distinguished at a glance by its smaller size, small racemed heads, and more or less woolly and coloured involucreum.

I do not pretend to say that these plants are really distinct species, but am certainly inclined to consider them as deserving of that rank:—for although I have looked carefully for them, yet intermediate states have not come under my notice since I have been familiar with the living plants: my wish is to call the attention of English botanists to a neglected genus in our native Flora. It is probable that both plants are common throughout the country, but *A. Bardana* appears to be rather the more frequent.

rigid point; all of them in their lower part and some of the innermost throughout their whole length, are furnished with a very narrow scarious white minutely ciliated not serrulated margin. The leaves are cordate, their margins nearly flat, and fringed with numerous rigid prickles formed by the excurrent points of the nerves.

The most apparent characters of this plant are its large size, large corymbose heads, and glabrous pale green involucrem.

2. *A. Bardana*, Willd. Capitulis racemosis involucri arachnoideolanati squamis interioribus coloratis lineari-lanceolatis abrupte mucronatis flosculis brevioribus.

*Arctium Bardana*, Willd. *Sp. Pl.* iii. 1632. *Sm. Engl. Fl.* iii. 381.

*A. tomentosum*, Schk. iii. 49. *Fl. Sil.* iii. 104. *Fl. Alt.* iv. 37.

*Lappa tomentosa*, Lam., *Dict.* i. 377. *DC. Prod.* vi. 660. *Koch*, 405. *Spenn. Fl. Friburg.* 490. *Peterm. Fl. Lips.* 601.

Here the involucrem is shorter than the florets, the scales are often nearly all purple-coloured, and although most of them are rigid, subulate, and hooked, yet the inner ones, which are linear-lanceolate and contract rather suddenly into an almost straight rigid point, are more numerous in proportion than they are in *A. Lappa*. Here the outer scales are fringed as in the former plant, but the inner ones, which are always coloured purple, are minutely serrulated throughout. The leaves are much smaller, less wavy at their margins, and fewer of the nerves appear to be excurrent, although I have seen them quite as numerous as in *A. Lappa*.

This species is distinguished at a glance by its smaller size, small racemed heads, and more or less woolly and coloured involucrem.

I do not pretend to say that these plants are really distinct species, but am certainly inclined to consider them as deserving of that rank:—for although I have looked carefully for them, yet intermediate states have not come under my notice since I have been familiar with the living plants: my wish is to call the attention of English botanists to a neglected genus in our native Flora. It is probable that both plants are common throughout the country, but *A. Bardana* appears to be rather the more frequent.

rigid point; all of them in their lower part and some of the innermost throughout their whole length, are furnished with a very narrow scarious white minutely ciliated not serrulated margin. The leaves are cordate, their margins nearly flat, and fringed with numerous rigid prickles formed by the excurrent points of the nerves.

The most apparent characters of this plant are its large size, large corymbose heads, and glabrous pale green involucreum.

2. *A. Bardana*, Willd. Capitulis racemosis involucri arachnoideolanati squamis interioribus coloratis lineari-lanceolatis abrupte mucronatis flosculis brevioribus.

*Arctium Bardana*, Willd. *Sp. Pl.* iii. 1632. *Sm. Engl. Fl.* iii. 381.

*A. tomentosum*, Schk. iii. 49. *Fl. Sil.* iii. 104. *Fl. Alt.* iv. 37.

*Lappa tomentosa*, Lam., *Dict.* i. 377. *DC. Prod.* vi. 660. *Koch*, 405. *Spenn. Fl. Friburg.* 490. *Peterm. Fl. Lips.* 601.

Here the involucreum is shorter than the florets, the scales are often nearly all purple-coloured, and although most of them are rigid, subulate, and hooked, yet the inner ones, which are linear-lanceolate and contract rather suddenly into an almost straight rigid point, are more numerous in proportion than they are in *A. Lappa*. Here the outer scales are fringed as in the former plant, but the inner ones, which are always coloured purple, are minutely serrulated throughout. The leaves are much smaller, less wavy at their margins, and fewer of the nerves appear to be excurrent, although I have seen them quite as numerous as in *A. Lappa*.

This species is distinguished at a glance by its smaller size, small racemed heads, and more or less woolly and coloured involucreum.

I do not pretend to say that these plants are really distinct species, but am certainly inclined to consider them as deserving of that rank:—for although I have looked carefully for them, yet intermediate states have not come under my notice since I have been familiar with the living plants: my wish is to call the attention of English botanists to a neglected genus in our native Flora. It is probable that both plants are common throughout the country, but *A. Bardana* appears to be rather the more frequent.

rigid point; all of them in their lower part and some of the innermost throughout their whole length, are furnished with a very narrow scarious white minutely ciliated not serrulated margin. The leaves are cordate, their margins nearly flat, and fringed with numerous rigid prickles formed by the excurrent points of the nerves.

The most apparent characters of this plant are its large size, large corymbose heads, and glabrous pale green involucreum.

2. *A. Bardana*, Willd. Capitulis racemosis involucri arachnoideolanati squamis interioribus coloratis lineari-lanceolatis abrupte mucronatis flosculis brevioribus.

*Arctium Bardana*, Willd. *Sp. Pl.* iii. 1632. *Sm. Engl. Fl.* iii. 381.

*A. tomentosum*, Schk. iii. 49. *Fl. Sil.* iii. 104. *Fl. Alt.* iv. 37.

*Lappa tomentosa*, Lam., *Dict.* i. 377. *DC. Prod.* vi. 660. *Koch*, 405. *Spenn. Fl. Friburg.* 490. *Peterm. Fl. Lips.* 601.

Here the involucreum is shorter than the florets, the scales are often nearly all purple-coloured, and although most of them are rigid, subulate, and hooked, yet the inner ones, which are linear-lanceolate and contract rather suddenly into an almost straight rigid point, are more numerous in proportion than they are in *A. Lappa*. Here the outer scales are fringed as in the former plant, but the inner ones, which are always coloured purple, are minutely serrulated throughout. The leaves are much smaller, less wavy at their margins, and fewer of the nerves appear to be excurrent, although I have seen them quite as numerous as in *A. Lappa*.

This species is distinguished at a glance by its smaller size, small racemed heads, and more or less woolly and coloured involucreum.

I do not pretend to say that these plants are really distinct species, but am certainly inclined to consider them as deserving of that rank:—for although I have looked carefully for them, yet intermediate states have not come under my notice since I have been familiar with the living plants: my wish is to call the attention of English botanists to a neglected genus in our native Flora. It is probable that both plants are common throughout the country, but *A. Bardana* appears to be rather the more frequent.